3: Mirchuk S-4 (no date) 1949 RDl Ukraine RDl

Ukraine (1888—1937 in 1000 t and %)

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
770	1126	1724	2086	1763	1458	1187	1114	880	750	900	860	820
1	2	3	13	23	129	152	88	74	135	45	58	80
629	642	853	931	1214	1233	1071	1288	1446	1435	1715	1782	610
1400	1770	2580	3030	3000	2820	2410	2490	2400	2320	2660	2700	1510
8900	9700	10400	11300	11500	10700	10500	10300	10100	10100	10900	9700	4400
15¾	18¼	25	26¾	26	26¾	21	24¼	23¾	28	24½	28	34¼

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	—	20-23	24-28	29-32	33-37
663	631	557	551	530	515	511	500	—	730	770	640	520
462	959	1015	769	1160	1335	1162	1480	—	40	90	640	1180
6955	7700	8078	5160	3520	3300	3447	3000	—	1450	2940	6820	3700
8080	9290	9650	6480	5210	5250	5120	4980	—	2220	3800	8100	5400
19300	22100	22900	22000	24600	25600	27900	27800	—	5600	9700	19700	25600
41	42	42	29½	21¼	20½	18½	18	—	39½	39	41	21½

Ukraine in 1932 there were 115 small concerns employing 2 700 workers.

In 1913 about 950 000 t salt were produced (340 000 t rock salt, 200 000 t common salt, 210 000 brine salt). This figure was double for 1934 (7th in world production) but it was differently distributed (135 000 common salt, 225 000 brine salt, the rest rock salt).

Potash production in Ukraine in the years 1924—1932 reached 305 000 t with a K_2O content of 58 000 t which secured the third place in world production. (The corresponding figures for Germany were 9.9 and 1.1 million t, for France 2.5 and 0.4 million t).

Big-scale chemical production was concentrated partly in the Donets Basin and recently also round the Dnipro power plant. Sulphuric acid was produced at Konstantynivka (the main plant of the USSR with a production capacity of 30 000 t) and some smaller factories. In 1934, 350 000 t were produced (45 % of the total Russian production). Superphosphates were

9: Prothero G-4 (no date) 1920 RD1 Ukraine RD1

is near the small town of Krivoy-Rog on the borders of the Governments of Yekaterinoslav and Kherson, between the town of Yekaterinoslav and the port of Nikolaev. This district has produced 95 per cent. of the iron ore mined in European Russia in recent years, and after supplying the needs of the numerous iron-works on the Donets coalfield and dispatching great quantities to other parts of Russia, it exports a large surplus through the ports of Nikolaev and Mariupol. This supply is eagerly taken up, principally by Great Britain and Germany.

The Krivoy-Rog iron is a brown non-phosphoric ore, containing about 70 per cent. of pure iron. The output is steadily increasing: the ore mined amounted in 1906 to 3,000,000 tons, and in 1910 exceeded 4,000,000 tons. There have been further increases since.

Deposits of *manganese* ore are found in the Government of Yekaterinoslav at Nikopol on the lower Dnieper, a few miles east of the Krivoy-Rog iron district. Exploitation began in 1886, and has been very successful.

The production, of which 75 per cent. is exported, fluctuates greatly according to the price of manganese abroad, and a maximum output of 300,000 tons in 1907 was succeeded by a fall to one-half this amount in 1909, with a slight recovery in the following years.

Mercury has been exploited since 1879 at Nikitovka, in the Government of Yekaterinoslav. The mineral is found in the coal measures near the surface. After being successfully worked for thirty years, the mines were closed about 1909.

Salt.—The Ukraine has valuable deposits of salt. There is an important mine of rock-salt near Bakhmut in the Government of Yekaterinoslav. Boring has been continued to a depth of 760 ft. without passing through the entire thickness of the salt bed; of this 340 ft. consists of pure salt.

On the edge of the Kouyalnitski lagoon, north-east of Odessa, there is a salt lake which produces enough

9: Prothero G-4 (no date) 1920 RD1 Ukraine RD1

317 salt for the domestic needs and preserving industries
433 of the neighbourhood.

Brine springs are worked at Bakhmut and at Slavyansk in the Government of Kharkov. The brine is pumped to the surface and the salt evaporated.

The salt production is increasing but slowly, and not in proportion to the needs of the preserving and curing industries of Russia; prices are rising and imports increasing. The average output for the years 1905–9 was 1,326,000 tons of pure salt, which was over 50 per cent. of the production of all Russia.

316 *Building stone.*—Quarrying for limestone is a great industry near Odessa, which is built of the local stone. Granite is quarried on the banks of the larger rivers, and Yekaterinoslav and other towns are largely built of granite, which is also used for harbour works and railway bridges.

317 *Pottery clays.*—Kaolin is found in the Ukraine, the entire output of Russia being produced within its boundaries. Clays of good quality exist in the Governments of Poltava, Kharkov, and Kherson, and supply material for the local domestic industry in earthenware.

(*b*) *Methods of Extraction*

316 There is nothing new or striking in the methods used for extracting the minerals mentioned; on the contrary, except where foreign capital is interested, they are on the whole not equal to those followed in western Europe and America. The greatest drawback is the low producing power of labour, for which no immediate remedy is to be found. There is room for improved machinery on a large scale, but unless the habits of the people change, the output per head will remain comparatively small.

(5) Manufactures

433 Manufacturing industry plays a relatively small
439 part in the economic life of the Ukraine, the country not producing sufficient for its own wants and import-

361 is a wide boulevard bordered with beautiful flowers. Across the river,
341 to the left from a bridge, is a colourful little church in Russian style—a miniature replica of a Moscow *cerkev*—a piece of the Orient in a western setting. It is a delightful building coloured in dull red and white, and has a burnished cupola at the top which reflects the sun in a dazzling blaze. The interesting ikons in the interior match the fairy-tale beauty of its exterior. What a lively contrast to the dignified, twin-spired Greek Catholic cathedral and the surrounding ecclesiastical buildings on the opposite side of the river.

162 There are at least four religions in Užhorod, as well as in other
563 Ruthenian towns, and five languages are spoken there—Ruthenian, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian and Yiddish.

While Ruthenia has no mineral wealth comparable to that of
135 Slovakia, it supplies the entire Republic with salt. In the eastern tip
317 of the country, right on the Rumanian frontier, there are huge deposits of mineral salt in the neighbourhood of Slatinské Doly. Although only two mines are now being worked, the annual output amounts to about 120,000 tons of salt. The huge vaulted caves of these mines afford an imposing view from a gallery which rises at a considerable height above the bottom where the miners quarry large blocks of rock-salt, cut them into small blocks, and have them hoisted through the shaft to the surface. The mineral salt which is crushed in a salt-mill is only slightly impure and requires little cleaning.

317 Salt represents the mineral wealth of Carpathian Ruthenia. But it
263 is a commodity which the poor Ruthenian peasants and wood-cutters cannot afford. In order to spice their simple and meagre food the countryfolk journey a day or two to a pool of salt-water to fill a barrel with the liquid salt.

178 To appreciate the degree of progress Carpathian Ruthenia made
511 during the twenty years of its association with Czechoslovakia, one has
185 to bear in mind the condition of this forgotten country when it first appeared on the map as a political unit. The dire poverty, the low standard of education among the majority of the population, lack of cultural amenities, infectious diseases due to abominable sanitary conditions, inadequate communications, economic and political exploitation — all these factors made the life of the Ruthenians under the Carpathian mountains rather desolate.

President Masaryk once said that thirty years of peaceful, reasonable and energetic development would be needed to make the Czechoslovak State secure and happy. Carpathian Ruthenia certainly needed thirty, if not more, years of peaceful, reasonable and energetic development to emerge from her condition of poverty and primitiveness.

744 One of the worst evils was the appalling sanitary conditions in
164 Ruthenia. The rate of infant mortality was among the highest in